## WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEBRASKA MEETINGS.

The citizens of Lisbon and vicinity met en masse on Wednesday, 29th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., to consider the " Nebraska bill," and organized by choosing S. Potter, Esq., Chairman,

and C. Biount, Secretary.
On motion, the Chairman appointed R. Blount, Levi Russell, and G. Cairneross, a Committee on Resolutions. After a short absence, the Committee presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were ably advocated by Rev. H. McKee and others, and unanimously adopted by the

Among the resolutions were the following.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the North and the South on the subject of Slavery—as also numerous treaties with the In-dians; and as such, if enacted, will render us obnoxious to the righteous judgments of Heaven.
Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law is rendered doubly obnoxious by the introduction of the Nebraska bill; that we abjure said law for its iniquities, and hold ourselves under no moral obligation to obey its injunctions, but

the following resolutions were presented, discussed, and unanimously adopted; whereupon, it was voted to send them for publication to the Cortland County Whig, the Cortland Demiration to the Cortland County Whig, the Cortland Demirations they have at length reached a continent, unknown to the patriarchs,

ocrut, and the National Era.

The meeting was a spirited one, and if the Representatives of the people in Congress feel as much opposition to the Nebraska bill as was manifest at this meeting, Slavery will never be established north of 36 deg. 30 min.

[We insert a few of the resolutions]
Resolved, That it is the duty of every lover of Freedom to raise his voice in solemn protest against the violation of our constitutional rights, sought to be made in defiance of every princi ple of right and justice, as exhibited in Doug-las's infamous Nebraska bill, passed by the Senate of the United States on the 2d instant, and that we will do our utmost to excite hostility to this measure as far as our influence ztends.

Resolved, That, as the free and independent

citizens of New York, we deem it our right and our daty to remonstrate especially against that portion of the said bill which abrogates the Missouri Compromise of 1820, securing free territory against the introduction of Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min.

Resulted That as the said compact of 1820

Resolved, That as the said compact of 1820 consecrated 485,000 square miles to Freedom, we will resist every attempt to divert it from that sacred purpose by appropriating it to

Meeting in District No. 9, in the town of Pewaukie, Waukesha county, Wisconsin.—Pur-

suant to previous notice, the citizens of said district convened at the school-house, on the evening of the 31st of March, to give expression to their sentiments in reference to the extension of Slavery into territory now free. On motion, Benjamin Rhodes was called to the chair, and A. W. Griswold elected Secre-

tary of the meeting.

A committee was chosen to draft resolutions which reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
[The resolutions severely denounce Mr.

Resolved, That we commend to the favora-ble consideration of the People of these United for a third reading. House of Representatives, that have labored so assiduously to prevent the passage of the bill. and have so timely and faithfully warned the people of the impending danger.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the editors of the Free Democrat and National Era, for publica-BENJAMIN RHODES, President. A. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

ARMINGTON, ILLINOIS. Armington, March 27, 1854 .- At a meeting

held by the citizens of Hutle's Grove, on the 22d, in relation to the passage of the Nebraska bill by the Senate, Philo Balding was chosen chairman: a recretary was also chosen. On motion, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions. Moved and seconded that Dr. J. Matthews, Daniel Albright, and James Palmer, be that committee; adopted.

After an interesting debate, in which Whige, Democrats, and Free-Soilers, took part, several resolutions were unanimously adopted; among Resolved. That we look with regret at the

late sale of the North to the South, in the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bills in the Senate, and most respectfully solicit the House of Representatives to defeat said bill. Resolved. That the action of our Senators in Congress, in voting for the pefarious Nebraska

bill, meets with our unqualified disapprobation : and that we, as voters, will never support a man for Governmental office, who has given i his support.

Resolved, That the action of Houston of

Texas, and Bell of Tennessee, in opposing the Nebraska bill, is worthy of being blazoned in pays 87. letters of gold, and shall be engraven on the tablet of our hearts.

WILBRAHAM, MASSACHUSETTS. Wilbraham, April 4, 1854 .- The following are resolutions which were passed unanimously (excepting two or three votes) at the annual meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Wil-

osra the measures now before the Congress of the United States to repeal the Missouri Com-promise, and thereby extend the blighting aree of Slavery into the now free territory of Kansas and Nebraska-an extent of territory larger than the original thirteen States, and

another step towards rendering Slavery national and Freedom sectional: therefore,

Resolved, That, in our candid opinion, the
passage of the Nebraska bill (so called) by Congress, and consequently the introduction of Slavery into territory new free, would be as great a calemity to the country, and as blighting a curse to that territory, as the defeat of our ferefathers, in their glorious struggle for Liberty, would have been to the growth and

prosperity of the United Colonies.

Resolved, That the sanction, support, and exis a stigms upon our good name abroad, a hin name of Liberty. olved, That, in the name of Liberty, and

as freemen of our so-called free country, in the and the Declaration of Independence, which of the Union, and proceeded to the consideradeclare all men free and equal; in the name of tion of the bill making appropriations for the suffering humanity; in the name of all the blessings and privileges enjoyed by American freemen, and all that is right and just to the name of all that is dear in this life and in that which is to come, we carnestly and solemnly protest against the passage of the aforesaid bill by Congress, or any other bill which has for its object the extension of Slavery, in any way, form, or manner, or into any territory

Resolved, That attested copies of the above solutions be sent to the Hon. Alex. De Witt, Representative in Congress from Worcester district, to be presented to the Legislature, and to the editors of the Springfield Post and Republican, Boston Commonwealth, and National Era, for publication.

A true copy:

H. M. Szestons,

Town Clerk of Wilbraham.

DEATH FROM INHALING CHLOROFORM. Henry N. Dean, a native of New York, about

## CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Tuesday, April 18, 1854. Mr. Everett presented the memorial of the American Statistical Association, praying that they be furnished with cepies of all documents published by order of Congress.

Mr. Sumner presented remonstrances from Windsor county, Vermont, against any payment by Congress for the Amistad claim.

Mr. Cooper presented three remonstrances and the proceedings of two public meetings of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, submitted a resolution

directing an inquiry as to the expediency of establishing a marine hospital at Dubuque, Iowa. Adopted.

Mr. Dodge reported a bill for the relief of

the Burlington University, Iowa; and the same was considered and passed. Mr. Cass. It affords me much pleasure to present a petition from a number of American itizens of the Hebrew faith, who desire to mite with their Christian follow-citizens in asking the interposition of the Government to secure to all our countrymen abroad the rights of religious worship. This Union, in order to promote the accomplishment of this great object, is a happy illustration of the spirit of equality and toleration, which marks our institutions. Persecuted for centuries with bitwill do all in our power to effect its repeal and render it inoperative.

scott, New York.

Scott, March 21, 1854.—At a meeting of the Scott, March 21, 18 inhabitants of Scott, without respect to party, the truth of their history as well as of our reli

reached a continent, unknown to the patriarchs. by whose rivers they may sit down without weeping, to change the language of their Psalmist, even when remembering Zion, and where the law secures equal rights to all, be they Jew or Gentile. Exposed as the members of this persuasion yet are in portions of Europe and America, both Catholic and Protestant, to the most illiberal prejudices and to religious disabilities, the position of our citizens abroad, who belong to it, has peculiar claims to the consideration and interposition of the Govern-ment. Besides their legal right to equal pro-tection, there is no portion of our population whose peaceable and law-abiding conduct better proves than theirs does that they are well entitled to all the privileges secured to every

American by our system of government.

I repeat, sir, I am gratified that they are taking part in this great movement; and I trust that, ere long, they, as well as all our other citizens sent by the accidents of life to foreign countries, may receive the benefit of it. I move the reference of the memorials to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Agreed to. On motion by Mr. Walker, the Senate pro seeded to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives, called the Home-Mr. Pettit read a brief statement of the rea-

ons which would induce him to support the It was then postponed till to-morrow On motion by Mr. Evans, the Senate took up the bill to settle the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army; and after some debate thereon, it was postponed till Wednesday

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

House of Representatives, April 18, 1854. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill came up for consideration on the notion made yesterday by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to re-

the amendment Mr. Jones wished to propose namely, to insert a proviso limiting the in creased compensation of clerks to the present

The Speaker said this could only be done by manimous consent. Mr. Clingman objected, being determined to pose the whole bill.

The House determined to reconsider the bill.

Mr. Jones's amendment was then proposed. Mr. Cobb moved to strike out the clause re-

quiring every appointment to be made from the grade next below that in which the vacan-Mr. Robbins expressed his acquiescence i this amendment.

Mr. Sage, of New York, stated that the clerks of the navy yard at Brooklyn desired an increase of compensation, and were equally en titled to it with those of Washington. He wished to propose an amendment to that effect. Mr. Phillips spoke in favor of Mr. Cobb's motion. He contended that a new principle in civil affairs was proposed to be introduced, that of instituting the military mode of promo-tion. He thought, also, the custom-house at

Mobile ought to be included in a law increasing the compensation of clerks; and concluded y moving that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, called for the previous question on the motion to refer.

Wheeler, of New York, moved to lay The question was then taken on the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole;

The motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennes then adopted. The question on Mr. Cobb's motion relating

to promotions then coming up, Mr. Cobb demanded the previous question, which demand was sustained; when Mr. Pratt moved to lay the bill on the table and called for the yeas and nays on his mo-

Decided in the negative-yeas 58, nave The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Robbins moved to reconsider the vote last taken, and to lay that motion on the table. Mr. Pratt called for the ayes and noes on the motion to lay on the table; which were ordered, and resulted in sustaining it-yeas 83, navs

into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were not ordered, and the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Pratt made similar motions for an ad-

ouroment, which resulted in like manner. The main question was then ordered. Mr. Bridges called for the yeas and nays,

which were ordered; and the bill was finally passed—yeas 76, nays 65.

The title was then adopted, as follows: An act to amend the third section of the act

making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year Mr. Lane, of Oregon, by consent, introduced a bill, of which previous notice had been given, to enable the People of Oregon to adopt a Constitution and form a State Government

and admitting them into the Union. Referred

to the Committee on Territories. On motion of Mr. Pratt, the House resolved support of the Military Academy at West

Senate, Wednesday, April 19, 1854. Mr. Wade presented a remonstrance from nitizens of Ohio, against the Nebraska-Kansas

from citizens of Pennsylvania, against the pas sage of said hill. Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Com-

erce, reported a bill to prevent unnecessary delays in the unleading or discharging th cargoes of vessels arriving from foreign ports, in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. And he having explained the said bill, it was considered and passed.

Mr. Cooper presented several remonstran from Pennsylvania, against any change in the

The Senate bill increasing the salaries o the clerks in the several Executive Departments was received from the House of Reprements. The bill

used in surgical cases. The bill recites the used in surgical cases. The bill recites the great value of the discovery, and that the discoverer has never realized any remuneration for its use, either in the naval and military service, or in the private practice of physicians; and appropriates \$100,000 as a reward therefor—this sum to be held by the Sacretary of the Treasury until the respective claims of the several persons professing to be the discoverers of the agent shall have been adjudicated and letermined by the courts of the United States. The bill was briefly explained, and was then

passed—yeas 24, pays 13.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bill, known as the Homestead. Mr. Wade moved to amend the bill by stri-king out that part of the bill which confines the privilege of the bill to those aliens who are now citizens or residents of the United States

or Territories. Mr. Adams opposed the amendment. He was in favor of extending a home and shelter was in favor of extending a home and shelter to every foreigner who might seek this land, and become citizens. But the times showed that foreigners now here were entering into combinations as against other classes of citizens. The Senate has received from foreigners remonstrances against the deliberate action of the body; nor did it stop there. They had met in meeting, and had denounced the action of the Senate, and, in armed riots, had hung in effigy an honored Senator. With these facts, he thought Congress ought to be satisfied that no further inducements ought to be held out

no further inducements ought to be held out to foreigners. • He then advocated the graduation principle. He believed that the People of the United States would rather pay a fair price for the public lands than have it given them, as pau-pers, without the privilege of disposing of it

Mr. Thompson followed in earnest opposi-tion to the bill. He especially objected to giv-ing the public lands to foreigners.

Mr. Thompson continued his animated speech in opposition to the bill for more than

Mr. Brown followed in support of the bill.

House of Representatives, April 19, 1854. The Speaker laid before the House two communications from the Postmaster General, transmitting estimates of the expenses of the Department for the coming year, including the ocean transportation of the mail. The amount for the inland is \$8,388,000, and for the ocean \$520,000.

The Speaker announced the first business order to be the presentation of reports from the Committee on the Post Office and Post

Mr. Olds reported several bills and resolu them, favorably upon the joint resolution approving and continuing the contract for carrying the mails between Montgomery and Mo-

Mr. Olds advocated the justice and propriety of this contract, and was interrogated and opposed by Mr. Grey.

The debate between Messrs. Olds and Grey proved protracted, and consumed the morning hour, and was finally interrupted by a motion to proceed to the consideration of the business upon the Speaker's table, when the bill grant-

ing lands to the States for the benefit of the indigent insane was taken up and read. Mr. Boyce moved that it be laid upon the table; upon which motion the year and nays were being taken when our report closed.

The bill of the Senate making a liberal grant of the public lands to the several States f the Union, for the benefit of indigent insane persons, was taken up, the question being on seconding the demand for the previous ques-tion on the motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, that the bill be referred to the Committee the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bissell earnestly and persistently urged the passage of this bill. There were many consider the vote ordering it to be engrossed motions made, to delay action upon it, and it was opposed by Mr. Clingman on State-rights

Senate, Thursday, April 20, 1854. Mr. Brodhead presented a memorial fro Pennsylvania, praying that the Homestead bill amended by providing that the amounts heretofore paid by any person for public land be refunded by the United States. Mr. Pettit presented a number of petitions

abolition of the unconstitutional ce of Chaplain. office of Chaplain.

Mr. Wade presented a petition from the
Presbytery of Trumbull county, Ohio, remonstrating against any extension of Slavery to

Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions of Westport, Mass., remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Dawson presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, in favor of the Douglas

Bills of the following titles were severally reported, considered, and passed:

A bill for the relief of James Jeffries and Jeremiah Smith.

A joint resolution providing for the settle-nent of the accounts of certain mail contract-

ors.

A bill to provide for a survey of the public lands in the Territory of New Mexico, and granting lands to actual settlers therein.

Mr. Seward reported a bill for the relief of the heirs at law of Wm. Van Wart, deceased.

He said this Van Wart was the person who gave information to Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, which put them on the lookout for Major Andre, and led to his arrest. This bill, was for arregages of pension due to his heirs. was for arrearages of pension due to his heirs, who were females, and of great age. He hoped the bill would now be taken up. Mr. Weller objected.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera-

House of Representatives, April 20, 1854. The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the consideration of the resolu-tion to extend the existing contract for carry-ing the mail between Montgomery and Mobile, on the motion to recommit the resolution to the Committee on the Post Office and Post

Mr. Richardson, by consent, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Territories to employ an additional clerk for thirty days; which was adopted.

Mr. Grey asked leave to offer a resolution which was read for information. It called upon

why certain contracts had not been made, and to furnish copies of certain others that had been Mr. Phelps objected to the reception of this resolution, and it was accordingly not enter-

Mr. Harris, of Alabama, called for the regular order of business.

Mr. Grey resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the intention of the res

Mr. Harris, of Alabama, arose and said that he was reluctant to obtrude upon the House, but a sense of duty impelled him to do so. He then proceeded to defend the claimants in the case, and, incidentally, the Post Office

Department also. Messrs Cobb, of Alabama, and Jones, of Lou isiana, who had heretofore expressed them-selves as unfavorable to the resolution, spoke briefly in its support.

Mr. Seward moved to lay the resolution or

the table; which motion did not prevail.

The resolution was finally adopted-yeas 82 Mr. Smith, of Virginia, asked the unani-mous consent of the House to present the me-morial of one hundred and twenty-four citizens of the District of Columbia and Alexandria county, against the supervision of civil works by military officers; but objection was made. The House, on motion of Mr. Phelps, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Jones, of New York, in the

Dr. G. B. Smith, of Baltimore, reports in the Boston Medical Journal two cases of puerperal fever cured by the ministration of brewers' yeast, internally. He gave the yeast, diluted with an equal quantity of water, and sweetened with sugar, a table spoonful every

Albeit, we are no "medicine man," it is our opinion there is much trutk in Dr. Smith's prescription of brewers' yeast as a remedy. The yeast is both cooling and nourishing. We twenty-one years of age, died at No. 108 Bow-twenty-one years of y

For the National Bra. THE NEBRASKA BILL-NO 2

OBJECTIONS-THE NICHOLSON LETTER. Amidst all "the noise and confusion" which Amidst all "the noise and confusion" which have been stirred up, evidently in order that this great question of Freedom may be decided by unreason, I have seen but one attempt at a close argument, or indeed any argument, on this point of constitutional power; and that I think we should never have had, if it had not been elicited from a distinguished Senator long before the present controversy arose. I allude to the celebrated "Nicholson letter" of Mr.

Case.

His argument is based on the assumption that the People of the United States, and the General Government, their instrument have no power over their Territories, except what is specified in the Constitution of the United States; that is, that the same principle as to express powers, which is applicable to the Government of the United States in respect to the several States, is applicable to the same Government in respect to the Territories—a fundamental error, sufficient to carry him immensely wide of the mark, if he had committed no other.

In respect to the several States, the People of the United States have no powers, except of the United States have no powers, except what are expressly granted, or, rather, specified and set apart by themselves in their Federal Constitution. In respect to their Territories, on the contrary, the same People have all the powers which are not prohibited. If it he not so, then I say again that the full and complete sovereignty which "We the People" received from France, Mexico, &c., has lapsed, perished, and exists nowhere under heaven; and Mr. Polk had no power to cede 54 deg. 40 min. and Vancouver's Island to the British. The treaty by which it was done is not a valid treaty; the People never delegated power to make it, and they have a right to insist, even now, on 54 deg. 40 min., or fight. To reclaim four hundred thousand square miles, (nearly twice the area of Louis Napoleon's Empire) to which, on the highest slave democratic authority, we have "an unquestionable right," to which, on the highest slave democratic au-thority, we have "an unquestionable right," is ample justification, if there ever was justi-fication, for a fight. And our Southern breth-ren cannot, with any grace or decency, re-fuse us their aid, since we have aided them, at a vast expense of conscience and money, to get twice as much territory to which none of us ever had, or have now, before a just God, a

shadow of right.

Having thus begun his argument, as the Hibernian saddled his horse, with the pummel towards the tail, let us see how he gets shead. He quotes from the Constitution of the Uni-ted States the only article contained in the instrument in relation to the government and management of the Territories, in these words: "Congress shall have the power to dispos of and make all needful rules and regulation respecting, the territory and other property be-longing to the United States."

He then adds:

"The expression, 'the territory and other property,' fairly construed, relates to the public lands, as such, to arsenals, dock yards, forts,

ships, and all the various kinds of property which the United States may possess."

For the purposes of this discussion, I have no objection to the above construction, but I am unwilling to authorize by silence the in-ference that I assent to it. The Constitution declares that by it all powers are granted, though not mentioned, which are necessary to carry out the express powers. "Arsenals, dock yards," &c., are necessary to carry out the powers of declaring war, raising and supporting armies and navies; and it was as needless to insert a specific provision for "disposing of an arsenal or a ship," or "regulating" them, as it would have been to insert such a provision for buying or building them. These things fall within the war power, and that is sufficient. I think the last clause of the article—viz: "other property"—was intended to cover any contingent and unforeseen case of proprietorship on the part of the United States; for example, steamboats, horses, mules, and wagons, purchased for the People against their real wishes, to carry into banishment far from their native homes and their fathers' graves, in the face of solomn treaties, our friendly, faithfu and unoffending Indian allies and neighborsa contingency which certainly was not fore-seen by the framers of the Constitution, by Washington, who signed those treaties, nor any honest man. A similar contingency seems likely to be created by this very Nebraska bill. Never mind, they are nothing but Indians— pluck them up, crush out their hearts, and pack them off like pork to the Pacific. Mr. Douglas wants their lands. Perhaps a road to the Presidency is to be made through them.

To pursue Mr. Cass's reasoning. He says:

To pursue Mr. Cass's reasoning. He says:

"Surely the simple authority to dispose of and regulate these, (lands, arsenals, &c.,) does not extend to unlimited power of legislation, to the passage of laws, in the general acceptation of the word, which, by the by, is carefully excluded from the sentence. And, indeed, if this were so, it would render unnecessary another provision of the Constitution, which grants to Congress the power to legislate, with the con-sent of the States, respectively, over all places purchased for the 'erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry docks, &c. These being the 'property' of the United States, if the power to make 'needful rules and regulations concarning them includes the general power of legislation, then the grant of authority to regulate 'the territory and other property of the United States' is unlimited, wherever subjects are found for its operation, and its exercise needed no auxiliary provision. If, on the other hand, it does not include such power of legislation over the 'other property' of the United States, then it does not include it over their 'territory.' for the same terms which grant the one grant the other. 'Territory' is here classed with property, and treated as such; and the object was evidently to enable the General Government, as a property holder, to manage, pre-serve, and 'dispose of' such property as it might possess. But the lives and persons of our citizens, with the vast variety of objects connected with them, cannot be controlled by an authority which is merely called into exist-

ence for the purpose of making rules and reg-ulations for the disposition and management of The amount of this famous argument ap pears to be this: The Constitution has put the erritory of the United States upon the same footing with arsenals, dock yards, &c., regarding them all simply as property, and giving no power over them, except "as such;" but if it does give power over persons in them, or "unlimited power of legislation" over them, then that other provision of the Constitution, that Congress may legislate with the consent of the States, respectively, over all places purchased for the erection of forts, &c., "would be rendered unnecessary;" because a part would not have been given here, if it had been intended that the whole was given in another place; there-fore the whole was not given, and the article, which has always been supposed to give it, ought to be so construed as to impart a power over the property of the United States, that is, over "the lands, as such," but not over persons, within the Territories, and by consequence no

over slaves. There are clouds of words in Mr. Cass's

rals, no manufacture, a give to American entermination of the carrying trade of the world.

Ource, streams of wealth will flow into the country, in a measure abundantly sufficient to counteract any depressing or disastrous tendency. The deficient markets of Europe have heretofore been supplied with corn from the Southern Provinces of Russia; but the commerce of the Danube is closed, and there is no resource but to draw the necessary supply from fertile fields of the United States. The fertile fields of the United States. The we will send the Living Age, postage free, to all subscribers within the United States who remit in advance, directly to the office of publication, the sum of six dollars; thus placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearer to us, and making on the same footing as those nearer to us, and making on the same footing as those nearer to us, and making the same footing as those nearer to us, and the same footing the same foo

we will conclude that the South will get its proportionate share of the benefit. The ap-prehension of the effect of the war on the price of cotton is exaggerated, if not groundless. England and France will take their ordinary England and France will take their ordinary supply, for in this day of civilization men must have raiment as well as food, and the operations of war will no more supersede the necessity of clothing than of eating. Besides, the war has created an unexpected demand for cotton. Among the items of commercial intelligence by the America, the following is estimated the civilization.

pecially significant:
"'In all articles of Russian produce and their substitutes, there is increasing excitement. The high price of hemp will soon lead to the use of cotton in many fabrics for which the former material has hitherto been employed; such as sail-cloths, &c.' "So that the South need not feel unduly de

pressed by the actual occurrence of war in The Baltimore Sun has the following

"Tallow and Lard.—It appears from a business circular of Sawyer, Wallace, & Co., New York, that the imports of tallow last year into England from Russia amounted to 95,000,000 pounds, being 72 per cent of the entire imports from all countries, and equivalent to about 350,000 barrels and tierces lard. The present war must of course cut off all trade between the two belligarent Powers Pussia and Franches war must of course cut off all trade between the two belligerent Powers, Russia and England. Tallow has already consequently gene up to a very high price, and in view thereof, lard—American lard—will have to be substituted to a considerable extent, as it has been heretofore under the scarcity and high price of tallow. It would require not less than 4,000,000 hogs to produce the large quantity of 350,000 barrels and tierces of tard, and this is nearly double the entire products of this country for commercial purposes. It appears also that England derives from Russia 75 per cent. of linseed and flaxseed for oil purposes; and nearly equal in quantity to tallow. What is likely to be the value of these articles in our markets, in view of these facts, those convermarkets, in view of these facts, those conversant with the trade are best able to judge."

MINNESOTA SPEARS FOR FREE TERRITORY. A meeting was held at St. Anthony, March 29th, to take into consideration the provisions of the Nebraska bill, now before the House of Representatives at Washington.

The Hon. Charles T. Stearns was called

the chair; Charles King and G. G. Loomis were chosen Vice Presidents, and D. L. Paine and B. E. Messer, Secretaries. We give some of the resolves adopted:

"Resolved, That we solomnly protest against the Nebraska bill, which has recently passed the United States Senate, as degrading to the North, dishonorable to the South, and inconsistent with the spirit of republicanism.

"Resolved, That the refusal of the Senate t incorporate into the bill a provision permitting the settlers of Nebraska to exclude Slavery from their Territory, exhibits the thin-veiled hypocrisy of the plea, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is intended to leave those

settlers at liberty to frame their own institu-"Resolved. That, in reference to the whole question of national policy, on the subject of Slavery, we would know no North, no South; we would know only Liberty and our Country; and we would demand, that whenever the power of Congress can be constitutionally ex-ercised at all on the subject, it be made to bear in favor of freedom and free institutions.

"Resolved, That as, by the principle of the
Nebraska bill, Slavery can find entrance into
that portion of our territory which is west of the Mississippi river, we may feel justly con-cerned lest the "peculiar institution" of the South find its way into our very midst-a ca-

lamity to our Territory so great, that there could hardly be a greater.' The pioneers of the West are beginning to make themselves heard. "Let the People rule," say we.

A DEGRADED AND PITIABLE NATION Roman Catholic Quarterly Review at Boston. in his April number thus discourseth:

"We are a mixed Protestant, infidel, and Catholic people. The non-Catholic element, however, predominates; and owing to our vast extent of cheap and fertile lands, we are free from many of the material evils of older countries. But in real well-being, in the refinements of life, in the culture of the soul, in the higher civilization, or in true national or individual virtue and happiness, WE ARE FAR BELOW THE LOWEST CATHOLIC STATE. We can boast only of our industry. Our literature is not worth naming; our newspapers, for the most part, are a public nuisance; our common scho amount to little, and cannot be named with those of Austria; we have not a respectable library or university in the country; and the liberty we boast is merely the liberty of the mcb, to govern us as it pleases. There is, perhaps, no people on earth that has less of moral and mental independence, or less individual free-dom and manliness. We are slaves of committees, associations, caucuses, and a public opinion formed by ignorant, and fanatical, and lying lecturers, preachers, newspapers, and demagogues. A man can be a free man here, and speak and act as a true man conscious of his individuality, only at the expense of becom-

ing a Pariah-an outcast." We trust that no one will mar the magnificense of this by a single word of comment.

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the State Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. Jan. 5

No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass. MPORTER of French and German Toy Watches; Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jewelry; also, Wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing

WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS DARRISH & HOUGH, Manufacturers and Import same at very low prices, wholesale or rotail. Orders promptly attended to. Address.

PARRISH & HOUGH,

Jan. 28—19t No. 4 North 5th st., Philadelphis.

S. S. WILLIAMS, Attorney and Counseller at Law, Washington City,
PRACTICES in the Courts of the District of Co. A lumbis, and before the Departments of the Government. Office over Banking House of Selden, Withers. & Co. June 30—tf

A beautiful Engraving in each Number.

The LIVING AGE has been abundantly honored by the approbation of the best judges; it has been pronounced to be sound and vigorous; various and entertaining; full of spirit and life; uniting the qualities which gratify the scholar, the philosopher, and the man of business, with those which recommend it to their wives and children. We shall now endeavor to add to these intrinsic excellences the greater attractions of Art, and, beginning with 1854, Every Number will contain an Impression from Every Number will contain an Impression from a beautiful Steel Plate. The 52 Plates a year will alone be worth the price

over slaves.

There are clouds of words in Mr. Case's letter, but the above is all the reasoning, which shines through them.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR ON AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The declaration of the French and British Governments in behalf of the commerce of neutrals, no matter how reluctantly conceded, will give to American enterprise the command of the carrying trade of the world. From this source, streams of wealth will flow into the country, in a measure abundantly sufficient to counter, in a measure abundantly sufficient to counter, the Danube is closed, and there is no resource but to draw the necessary supply from remouved in the above is all the reasoning, which shines through them.

This work is made up of the elaborate and stately essays of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on poetry, his keen political commentaries, highly wrought alee, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to literature, history, and common life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectation.

Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin United Service, and with the best articles of

A ND Diseases of the Genital Organs, removed in

WILLIAM GOODELL, PUBLISHER, 48 Beekman street, New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN JUBILEE. "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants therest."—Lev. xxv, 10.

WILLIAM GOODELL, 48 Beekman street, New York, proposes to publish a paper of the above title, a specimen number of which is already issued, on large medium paper, quarto form.

PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES.

Slavery is criminal—Illegal—A violation of the

PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES.

Slavery is criminal—Illegal—A violation of the Constitution—The States have no constitutional right to maintain it—The American Government and people are bound to suppress it—All the Slavery in the nation is national Slavery, and the action is responsible for it—No more Compromises with Slavery, nor recognition of past Compromises—No more slave-hunting among freemen—No recognition of slave property—No voting for candidates acceptable to slaveholders.

TERMS .- For twelve numbers, (whether monthly of TERMS.—For twelve numbers, (whether monthly or semi-monthly, as may be determined,) single copy, 50 cents; five copies, to one person, \$2; eight copies, do., \$3; thirty copies, do., \$10. All payments in advance. Post office stamps received and given in making change.

Should the paper, unexpectedly, fail of support, moneys advanced will be refunded in books written by Wm. Goodell, viz: Democracy of Christianity, 2 vols, \$1.50; History of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, \$1; American Slave Code, 75 cents; Premium Tract on Slavery and Missions, \$3 per hundred; or, in other Books and Tracts of the Anti-Slavery Depository, 48 Beekman street, New York.

NEW LADIES: PASSILON, BOOK.

NEW LADIES' FASHION BOOK.

It is by far the best Fashion Book issued in this country. We cordially recommend it.—N. Y. Daily Times. Takes the highest rank among all journals of its class.—N. Y. Tribune. This is a superb work.—Boston Transcript. It is the best record of the fashions now published.—Sunday Times, Philadelphia. It contains all the newest fashions, and a colored plate of great beauty.—Home Journal.

One copy, one year, \$3; two do., \$5; four do., \$9. One copy of the Gazette, and one copy of Harper's, Putnam's, or Graham's Magazines, one year, \$5.

Office No. 6 John street, and all Booksellers in the United States and Canadas.

March 24.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, To circulate in every county in the Union some most rapid selling, popular, and beautifully illustrated subscription books. A small cash capital required. Apply to HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Feb. 16.

IMPORTANT TO THE BLIND. DR KNAPP, Oculist, at No. 140 Main street, Buffalo, New York, restores sight to the Blind with chemical vapors, externally applied. This new method, causing no pain, is at once remarkable and successful. Several forms of blindness are removed by this treatment, that heretofore have been incurable.

March 27. Eldridge's Hill Boarding School.

THIS Institution is pleasantly situated, on a high elevation, in a healthy, well-improved, and highly flourishing neighborhood, Salem county, New Jersey. The Summer Session will commence on the 22d of the 5th month, (May,) 1854, and continue twenty-

For Young Men and Boys.

two weeks.

The usual branches of a liberal and thorough English education will be taught.

Terms.—\$60 per session.

For circulars, &c., add: ess

ALLEN FLITCRAFT, Principal,

March 8—3m Eldridge's Hill, Salem co., N. J. ALL-AND MORE-TOGETHER!

JUST PUBLISHED, in one handy volume, all those popular ways of making money, which have claimed so much attention the past year, viz: Prof. Williamson's, Bowman's, Dr. Shriner's, Dr. Xaupi's, R. H. Harnau, Dr. Reese's; H. S. Holt's, Shipman & Go's, H. P. Cherry's, M. I. Coek's, G. C. Anderson's Co.'s, H. P. Cherry's, M. I. Coek's, G. C. Anderson's.
All of these have been sold, warranted to yield very
heavy profits, from \$5 to \$10 per day. All together,
though, it is beyond doubt certain that one, two, or
three of them will suit the wishes of each person looking out for some liberally paying business, and thus before published, and equal, if not superior, to the best of the above, and suited to the wants of any who might possibly be unsuited in the first-mentioned. L. M. B. Cooke, Hagerstown, Md. For \$5, 6 copies 13 copies, \$10.

NORCROSS'S PLANING MACHINE. MY Rotary Planing Machine has just been decided

In not to infringo the Woodworth Machine, by the
Supreme Court of the United States, and I am now
prepared to sell rights to use in all parts of the United
States. This Machine gives universal satisfaction.
It obtained a Medal both in New York and Boston,
over the Woodworth Machine, after a trial of three
weeks.

N. G. NORCROSS.

Lovall, Feb. 14, 1854.

A. ARNOCD, PATENT AGENT. CONTINUES the business of furnishing Drawings Specifications, Caveats, Convoyances, and procu-ring Patents. He attends to all business usually rering Patents. He attends to all business usually required to be transacted with the Patent Office. Models forwarded by Express, and letters containing a fee of five dollars, are promptly attended to. Persons writing from a distance should give their town, county, and State, legibly.

Refer to Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, Hon. C. F. James, and Hos. P. Aller, U. S. Sanate. and Hon. P. Allen, U. S. Senate.

A CHARMING BOOK.

ATELY published, in one beautifully-ornamented volume, 4to, Stories for Alice. By a Mother. With four exquisite designs printed in three tints. Cloth, 75 cents; or richly colored, \$1; and with gilt sides and edges, \$1.25.

This new book for children is written by a lady, the stories and edges, \$1.25. This new book for children is written by a lady, daughter of one of our most enterprising and prominent merchants, who has long been known as a writer of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends in this city, amongst whom her posms have circulated in manuscript. At their urgent request, she has given them to the public in this beautiful volume, and we feel sure every young person into whose hands it may fall will be as delighted and charmed as the many who have already obtained it. While so pleasant a treat and so improving a book can be afforded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it.

forded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it.

Lately published — Little Susy's Six Birthdays; Flower of the Family; Week's Delight; Mary and Florence; Leila on the Island; Leila at Home; Leila in England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain Goddess; Legends of Brittany; and many other new books for children, at

HAZARD'S,

Feb. 27. 178 Chestnut st., opposite Masonic Hall. YOUNG & CARSON.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants No. 77 Exchange Place, Baltimore, KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Groce-ries, which they offer on the most favorable terms. Baltimore, Jan. 15, HOUSE KEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCY

GOODS. & C. RERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Des J. ers in Housekeeping Hardware and Fancy Goods, 601 Broadway, New York Cutlery, Silver, and Plated Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia Ware, Composition, Enamelled and Iron Hollow Ware, Bronzed, Cepper, and Brass Goods, Bathing Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c. Our stock has for years past been equal to and now surpasses in variety and extent any similar establishment in the country, and will be sold at prices defying competition. mg competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is invited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buying.

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DEAFNESS CURED.

CARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness, Pains, and the Discharge of Matter from the ears; also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c., &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attended with disease. Many persons, who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear trumpets, have, after using one or two bettles, thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and surgeons highly recommend its use.

MESSES EDITORS: Deafness is a disease which has hitherto been considered incurable, but I can inform the public that it is a mistaken idea. I had been doaf for ten years, and concluded that I must remain so; but not many months since, I saw in your paper an advortisement of "Scarpa's Oil," for deafness. As a last resort, I concluded to try it; and now, I am happy to say, I can hear as well as any one. Two of my friends have also used it. One was so deaf that he used an ear trumpet—now, he hears perfectly well without it; the other was very much troubled with noises in the ears and head, and he at once found relief, and is well. One bottle cured me, which I thought getting well protty cheap. Yours, &c.,

SILAS BUGSEE, Second st., below Pine.

Philadelphia, July 1.—Ledger.

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN,
March 6—6t Druggist, Washington, D. C.

Druggist, Washington, D. C. ONE HUNDRED WAYS TO MAKE MONEY consisting of new discoveries, valuable informa-tion, and 100 Receipts, by which persons have clear-ed from three to ten dollars a day the past year, and no one can fall to make money. It is suitable for evGILMAN'S HAIR DYE.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GIL-MAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Biack or glossy Brown, which is permanent-does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.— Boston Post.
Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city, Invent-

or and Sole Proprietor.

For sale by Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Dealer in Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

A MONG the numerous discoveries Science has

made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven, be yond a doubt, that no medicine, or combination of medicines, yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found, which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the following, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish, free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.

and indisputable proof of these statements.

OPPICE OF TRANSPORTATION,

Laurens R. R., S. C. Ang. 4, 1853.

DEAR SIR: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever; his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a tenspoon-full every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten elock at night I found a decided change for the better, and after three days use, he was able to eat or drink without pain.

without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest gratitude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world. I am yours, with great respect,

J. D. Powell, Supt. Trans., L. R. R.

J. C. Ayer.

ROCK HILL, SOMERSET CO., N. J., Sin: Since your medicine has become known here Sir: Since your medicine has become known here, it has a greater demand than iny other cough remedy we have ever sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it; and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasure in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me Yours, with respect, John. C. Whitlock.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Windsor, C. W., June 28, 1852.

Sir: This may certify that I have used your Cher-

WINDSOR, C. W., June 28, 1852.

SIR: This may certify that I have used your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year, and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless remedy. Yours, very respectfully, D. A. McCullin, Attorney at Law.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Washington by Z. D. GHLMAN, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN. IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

I OFFER for sale upwards of thirty different Receipts, many of which have been sold the past year for five dollars a-peice, and the whole comprising so many different ways to make money. In the sale of one of the articles alone, I have known young men the past year to make from five to twelve dollars per day; and in the manufacture and sale of any one of

Mrs. Stowe's New Book of Travels in Europe. THILLIPS, SAMPSON, & COMPANY, have in SUNNY MEMORIES OF FOREIGN LANDS. BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. with illustrations from original designs by "Billings

Eastman's Infallible Sick Headache Remedy THIS preparation, by E. P. EASTMAN, M. D., of I Lynn, Mass., has been used in private practice for the last four years, with the greatest success. A radical cure has been effected in every instance where the directions have been strictly followed and persevered in. It is now given to the public with the full confidence that it will do all that is claimed for it, and prove itself, upon fair trial, an infallible Sick Headache Remedy.

It is safe and pleasant to the taste, it brings immediate relief, and all who test its curative virtues relief.

joice in the removal of pain, and marvel at its power in alleviating so general, and often so fatal, a scourge.

The following is from D. C. Baker, Esq., Mayor of Lynn, and President of the Howard Banking Compa-Dr. E. P. Eastman ten years of age—was afflicted with the sick headache, and we tried various remedies without success. When, however, you administered to her your "Headache Powders," we found them to be very beneficial, and,

in fact, restored her to health.

I should, without hesitation, recommend them to

those afflicted; and I beg to assure you, that I fully to express to you my high appreciation of the efficien-ey and value of your Sick Headache Remedy. I have been afflicted, since my childhood, with very severe turns of sick headache, and have tried various rem-

edies which have been prescribed, but found no considerable relief until I tried your remedy, which, I am happy to say, has almost entirely cared me. Several of my neighbors and friends have tried your medicine, and in every instance it has entirely relieved or greatly mollified the disease.

Faithfully yours.

John R. Alley. Faithfully yours, WILSON, FAIRBANK, & CO., 43 and 45 Hn street, Boston, General Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed; also for sale by all the Drugvists throughout the country.

For sale in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN.

March 3.

DR. WESSELHOEFT'S WATER CURE. BRATTLEBOROUGH, VERMONT, ALI rumors to the contrary, continues to receive patients, for whose recovery and comfort the undersigned pledge themselves to spare no pains, so that they may maintain the fame of the establishment. Its provisions for hydropathic purposes are unrivalled, and its supply of pure, soft water is abundant, cool, and palatable at all seasons, without the

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL

Is the largest Quarto published in America, and contains more reading matter than any \$2 Magazine, price 25 cents per annum.

About a year ago, we promised to bestow upon our subscribers a premium of \$1,000 as soon as their number should reach 100,000. We have also offered premiums to the amount of \$300, to be divided among 25 persons sending in the largest number of subscribers. We hereby announce that all the above premiums will be awarded on the 25th day of March, 1854. We are also offering other inducements to 1854. We are also offering other indu subscribers and agents.

Sample copies, containing particulars, sent to order, free of charge.

Publishers of papers giving this one insertion will be placed on our subscription list for the year. A. JONES & CO. Jan. 10. Tribune Buildings New York

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS. GILBERT & CO'S celebrated Piano Forte. with or without the Æelion.—The subscribe I . with or without the Æclion.—The subscriber, who is sole agent in this city for the sale of these instruments, (the reputation of which has become worldwilde,) is prepared to offer them at prices which, to those wishing to purchase, cannot fail to be satisfactory. Possessing facilities for obtaining Pianos unsurpassed by those of any other house in the city, he does not hesitate to say that he can present inducements to buyers not to be found elsewhere. He has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second-hand Pianos, at bargains, which he fearlessly asserts will defy competition. Also, elegant upright, grand, and Boudoir Pianos; superior Melodeons, made by D. & H. W. Smith; Martin's Guitars, and Brown's Harps.

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Second-hand Pianos, nearly equal to new, at prices from \$100 to \$200.
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Extensive publisher of Music, and dealer in Musical Instruments. The trade, teachers, and semina-MANUPACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of ever BARD & WILSON

SOLDIERS who served in the various wars, and sailors, or their widows or heirs, to whom at rears of pay, extra pay, bounty land, pensions, &c., may be due, may find it to their advantage to have their claims investigated. Address A. M. GANGEWER,
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A CHANGE TO MAKE MONEY.

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D. AUSTIN WOODWORTH.

April 1—4t 118 Nassau street, New York Z. C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Soliciter of Pales Washington, D. C.,

WILL make Examinations at the Patent de

WILL make Examinations at the Patent Office prepare Drawings and Specifications, and preceded Applications for Patents, both in the United States and foreign countries.

Applications for patents which have been repeat at the Patent Office, he will, when required, argue before the Commissioner of Patents, or before the Appellate Court; in which line of practice he has been successful in procuring a great number of very valuable patents.

He will prepare new specifications and claims for the re-issue of patents previously granted on imperfect descriptions and claims.

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Also, superintend the taking of testimony to be
used in conflicting applications before the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

In all cases of litigation on the subject of patents
he will prepare the cases for the legal profession, explain the scientific and mechanical principles involved, and the application of the law thereto.

He will also give enjoines and advice as to the value.

ed, and the application of the law thereto.

Re will also give opinions and advice as to the value and validity of patents, and may be consulted in cases of infringements of patents, and all other matters pertaining to the patent laws and practice in the United States and Europe.

Also, prepare caveats, assignments, and all other papers required for securing or transferring pates recovery. Having been ten years to the constant practice of his profession in this city, and having free access to the models and records in the Patent Office, as well as to its library, and the "Congressional Library, he flatters himself that he can in all cases give per fect satisfaction to those who may place husiness this hands.

March 29—con

his hands. March 29-Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office R. C. WALBORN & CO., shirt and collar manufactory, and gentlemen ishing store, Nos. 7 and 9 North Sixth street, Phil adelphia. On hand a large assortment of shirts, or lars, dress stocks, gloves, hosiery, &c., which we wis sell at the lowest cash prices. Shirts and wrappers made to order by measure Shifts and wrappers made in the same shifts and warranted to give satisfaction.

W.M. W. KNIGHT.

Tan. 20—3m R. C. WALEGRN.

MANUFACTURERS and Importers of Britana Ware, Tea and Communion Sets, Ico Pitcher &c., No. 109 Race or Sassafras street, above Thir opposite the White Swan, Philadelpnia. Dec. 1—60 CROCKER, MCKUNE. & ROBIASON, A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAY Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co. 8 Post 0f. building, Sacramento. GRATIS! A FEW words on the rational treatment, with

CALVERLEY & HOLMES,

By this entirely new and highly successful treatmer every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and the least possible cost. Sent to any address, post froin sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two post age stamps, to DR. B. DE LANEY. age stamps, to DR. B. DE LANEY.

April 1—3:m 51 Lispenard street, New York Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys.

Date or Webs before the sight, Fever and diff and the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, chest limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the flesh, Corstant imaginings of evil, and Great begres sion of spirits, can be effectually cured by DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATE Prepared by 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. Their power over the above diseases is not e

af or skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalid Possessing great virtues in the rectification of disease of the fiver and leaser glands, exercising the measurching power in weakness and affections of the descriptions. gestive organs, they are withel safe, certain, a PHILADELPHIA, March I, 1853

DRAE SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspojeia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and incorrenences attendant upon such complaints, without complaints, without complaints. used a great deal of medicine, without any appare change until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am how a tirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and fe like a new man in every respect, and unhostating recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully,

Dr. C. M. Jackson.

No. 12 Lagrange Fice.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853 DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's Gema Bitters" in my family for the last four year, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest besent from its use. I have recommended it to a greamany afflicted with similar diseases, with the good result. I have no hesitation in raying that it an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be ablet introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly,

Ww. Hears,

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby je sessing great advantages over most of the prepar-tions recommended for similar diseases. They posses great power in the removal of diseases of the liter and lesser glands, exercising the most potentials They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant. Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the pr cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealer throughout the United States. For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL. April 1—3taw NEW YORK AECORDER. Tenth Volume enlarged, in quarto form. The large

Baptist newspaper in the world. Price, in advance by mail, \$2; by carriers, \$2.50. Luther F. Bere er & Co., Proprietors, 122 Nassau street, New York.

In the determination to make their journal a complete repository of general and denominational religious intelligence, and of the news of the day, well as the earnest advocate of sound Christian detrine and social progress, the proprietors will summe for those ends every available facility, whether editorial, or in the way of contributors and correspondents. They have engaged able writers at home, and their correspondence from England and Continents Burope, from Asia and every part of America, the believe to be unsurpassed. By furnishing a paper of the highest grade, from this great commercial centre they hope to increase the patronage with which they are already favored from every section of the United States and the neighboring British Provinces.

The tenth volume commenced March 29. Subscriptions are solicited, and the present is suggested as the best time for forwarding names, with payment accompanying.

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